Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the specification as follows:

On page 3, please replace the paragraph that starts on line 1 with the following amended paragraph:

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 depicts a plan view of an exemplary method of preparing organic light-emitting device.

Figure 2 depicts a cross-sectional view of the web of Figure 1 after removal on the liner.

Figure 3 depicts a cross-sectional view of another exemplary organic light-emitting device.

On page 6, please replace the paragraph that starts on line 16 with the following amended paragraph:

Both the anode and cathode electrical contact(s) are preferably accessible along the peripheral edges of the device (e.g. segment). A first electrical contact (e.g. anode) is present on a first peripheral edge. A second electrical contact (e.g. cathode) is present on the same or a different peripheral edge than the first electrical contact. For example, for substantially rectangular devices (e.g. segments), the first electrical contact may be disposed on an edge defining the width of a device (e.g. 521 or 522 of Figure 1) and the second electrical contact may be disposed on an edge defining the length of the device (i.e. 524 or 525 of Figure 1). Preferably, however, the second electrical contact is disposed on a peripheral edge opposing the first electrical contact, such as in the case wherein the second electrical contact is disposed on a second peripheral edge parallel to the first peripheral edge. By positioning the electrical contacts on opposing peripheral edges (i.e. opposing ends) multiple devices (e.g. segments) can readily be joined in rows and columns while employing minimal conductive material to join the electrical contacts of the devices such as described in U.S. Patent Application Publication No.

2005/0094394 ~~concurrently filed, Attorney Docket No. FN59000US002~~, entitled "Segmented Organic Light Emitting Device"; incorporated herein by reference. Optionally, the electrodes may extend beyond the outer periphery of the light-emitting structure.

On page 14, please replace the paragraphs starting on line 9 with the following amended paragraphs:

This OLED is depicted in Figures 1 and 2.

Example 2

The UV cured polymer coated PET web **512** of Example 1 is sequentially coated with 35 nm of ITO, 10 nm of Ag and 35 nm of ITO to obtain a web having an electrically conductive electrode layer **514** that is continuous and substantially cover the entire PET web. A 35 mm Scotchpak 1220 polymer web mask is thermally laminated while aligning to one edge of the 50 mm web.

A thin film insulator **515**, e.g. SiO_2, SiO, Diamond-like Carbon, Al_2O_3, etc., is deposited on to this web by vapor deposition and the polymer web peeled off. The insulating material is pinhole-free and sufficiently thick to prevent shorting of the electroluminescent device when in operation. Preferably, the insulator thickness is 500 nm or less.

A 10 mm Scothpak 1220 mask is thermally laminated in a roll-to-roll laminator while aligning to the edge that is coated with the insulator.

PEDOT **516** layer and LEP layer[[~~s~~]] **518** are coated as described in Example 1. The Scotchpak mask is peeled off. 400 Å of Ca and 4000 Å of silver **522** are sequentially deposited on this web such that no deposition takes place along a 5 mm portion from the edge opposite to the insulator coated portion. A power supply may be joined in electrical communication with the electrical contacts present on the peripheral edges of the device. In doing so, the light-emitting area emits light.

This OLED is depicted in Figure 3.